

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—EAST LANE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.—ROUGH DIAMOND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SIGHTS OF THE WORLD.—LITTLE DUTCHMAN.—THE PIONEERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE GARDENERS.—JOHN BARRY.—FISHERMAN OF LISBON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS.—TWO PRINCES.—ADRIENNE.—HARRISON, JR.—AT ALL HOURS. THE MAGIC CAST.—DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTY. AT 11 A. M., 3 AND 7 P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTER HALL, 54 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SOLO.—DANCE, AC.—MILLER AND HIS MEN.

CAMPBELL MINSTER, 129 and 30 Bowery.—VARIETY AND REVUE.—MELANGE OF ETHIOPIAN OPERAS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTOMES, BURLESQUES, AC.—OLD GRANTY GEMMY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES. FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SOLO.—DANCE, BURLESQUES, AC.

New York, Monday, August 22, 1864.

## THE SITUATION.

The war news is not of a very exciting or important character to-day. Our late intelligence from General Grant's army is confined to the particulars of the affair on the Weldon Railroad. Our forces under General Warren had a fight on Saturday with the enemy stationed on that railroad, and succeeded apparently in accomplishing the object sought. Despatches from headquarters represent the affair as a mere skirmish. Those from City Point call it a severe fight and state that the Fifth army corps still hold their position, while the Richmond papers say that our troops, after a successful attempt on the rebel lines south of Petersburg, tore up a portion of the track, but were "beaten and forced to retreat." Our correspondents, however, furnish a full statement of the affair, showing that it was a decided success on our side. All was quiet yesterday. The canal at Dutch Gap is progressing finely.

The only news from General Sheridan is the doubt thrown by the rebel journals upon the stories that he was beaten by the rebels at Strasburg on Saturday, as reported. Our own despatches state that, as far as ascertained, no engagement has taken place on the Upper Potomac yet. The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

We have additional particulars, from General Sherman's department, of the rebel General Wheeler's raid. General Kilpatrick was in pursuit of him on Saturday. Wheeler's force consists of three divisions of cavalry and one brigade of infantry. They have ten pieces of artillery in all, and number about five thousand men. His movements since he occupied Cleveland are very mysterious.

Our intelligence from Farragut's command is to the 9th inst., by an arrival from New Orleans yesterday. Fort Morgan was then completely invested, and its destruction was regarded by the Admiral as certain. Gen Granger was preparing to attack the fort with his land forces. The rebels had destroyed all the outbuildings and boats in Navy Cove. We give to-day the brief official correspondence between Admiral Farragut and General Granger on the one side, and General Page on the other, demanding and refusing the surrender of the fort. All that is interesting in the details of the attack on Forts Morgan and Gaines is given graphically by our own correspondents to-day.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship *Peruvia*, from London on the 12th inst., reached Farragut Point last Saturday on her voyage to Quebec. The main points of her news, which is five days later, appeared in the *Herald* yesterday morning, and a full telegraphic report is given in our columns to-day.

The steamship *Kedar*, from Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday evening. A couple of persons were convicted at the Liverpool Assizes for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act of England in enlisting men for the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*. They were discharged with the judgment suspended over them and a warning from the Court.

The little brig *Vision*, from New York, has been spoken at sea, and supplied with provisions, on her way to England.

Prussia was likely to be soon involved in a quarrel with the German Diet on the question of the occupation of the Danish territory of Laubach. France, it is said, protests against any extension of the frontier of Prussia without the consent of the Powers which defined it. The French minister in London, it is said, is to be recalled, Denmark maintaining only one first class mission, which will regulate its diplomatic affairs from Paris.

Congress closed in London, on the 12th of August, at 5 3/4 o'clock for money. The Liverpool cotton market was irregular during the week at a decline, ranging from one-fourth to one-half a penny. On the 12th instant the market was firmer, but the quotations remained unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our latest news from Mexico represents affairs as still in a hopeful condition for the constitutional government. President Juarez remained at Monterey, where the Judges of the Supreme Court would shortly assemble. The liberal army in that vicinity consisted of a considerable force, which was rapidly increasing. General Ortega and other commanders had arrived at Monterey with their troops, and it was thought that they would soon have an army there large enough to defeat the French in the anticipated attack.

The latest news from John McCloskey, the new Archbishop of this diocese, was yesterday installed into his responsible office with appropriate and solemn ceremonies, and to the presence of an immense congregation. We give a detailed report of the proceedings in another part of to-day's paper, together with the impressive address of the reverend prelate. Admission to the cathedral was entirely regulated by ticket, and the police surveillance the most perfect that could be desired. The music was really fine, Professor Schmidt presiding at the organ, and the vocal part of the service in the hands of the ladies whom we name elsewhere, being all that could be desired. It rained heavily during the day, but nothing could dampen the ardor of the people or the inauguration of their new archbishop.

Folsom, a Unionist of the Nineteenth precinct, yesterday discovered a man named John Riley, alleged to have been a participant in the July riots of last year in this city, whom he attempted to arrest, when the latter drew a revolver and fired upon the officer, producing a wound which it is supposed will prove fatal. Riley made his escape.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—Another general has just been appointed to a command equal in rank and responsibility to that of a lieutenant general in any European service; and to enable him to outrank the other generals of the corps he has been breveted a major general. By this action of the government the services of a corps general is obtained for the pay of a simple brigadier general, as a brevet carries no extra pay with it. This would be a very economical way of carrying on the war if it were only consistently carried out. But whilst our opponents absorb so much of the revenues of the government the justice may well be questioned of economizing upon the pay of the gallant men who are doing the country such substantial service.

## Peace Politicians and the Political Market.

The Peace Convention at Syracuse the other day was a decided fiasco. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood relieved themselves of speeches, and that was about all the convention amounted to. But Vallandigham and Wood represented nobody except themselves. Their opinions upon any political subject are not worth the space occupied in recording them. Vallandigham tries hard to be a martyr; but this fast age has no sympathy with a martyr over a week old. For a day or two the Ohio copperhead was generally pitied; but now he is a bore to his friends and a nuisance to his enemies. He has assumed that absurd role of a man with a grievance, and makes himself exasperating to his political associates and ridiculous to the indifferent looker-on. As for Fernando Wood, his appropriate sphere is that of a ward politician, and he displays himself to singularly bad advantage whenever he vainly attempts to appear like anything else.

The Peace Convention was a fiasco, moreover, because the proposition to send outside delegates to Chicago for the purpose of lobbying the convention into nominating a copperhead was summarily voted down. This lobby business was the sole object of the peace movement. Kicked out of the Democratic State Convention, and utterly ignored at the recent meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Woods made up their minds to have a little party of their own. Since the Democratic Convention refused to send them as delegates to Chicago they resolved to get up a peace convention and go to Chicago as delegates from that. But now the Peace Convention declines to have any delegates, and so the scheme falls through. It must be evident to every one of ordinary sagacity that all the maneuvering of the Woods is designed simply to enable them to sneak or climb into a position where they can make bargains with the democratic leaders. They itch for their accustomed share of the county offices and the municipal patronage, and that share is the price for which they propose to sell out. (The money they may obtain from rebel agents and British agents is a part of the consideration; but the county offices help to keep them on their feet and give them a show of power.) This is what the organization of the Mozart Hall faction meant, and this is what the organization of the bogus peace party means. We shall see what dodges they will next try in order to secure their usual share of the spoils next fall.

We are very much inclined to believe the current rumors that the Woods are endeavoring to effect bargains with both parties. It seems almost certain that there is some sort of an understanding between them and the Lincoln clique. No one will deny that they are really strengthening Lincoln by their present course; and it is almost absurd to imagine that they are doing this without being paid for it. But if Lincoln's friends have paid them anything, or if the democrats agree to pay them anything, Lincoln and the democrats will be very badly swindled. The Woods are political Peter Funks. Their only capital is an unlimited supply of brass. They make a great fuss about their party in the columns of their advertising sheet, the *Daily News*; but their party exists mainly on paper. The Woods cannot even control Mozart Hall. That concern is now divided against them. So little power have they that Mozart gave them the cold shoulder at the Albany Convention and sent other delegates to Chicago. The Young Coons, who used to blow like a bellows for the Woods, now blow like Boreas against them. McKoon, whom they hate, and who hates them, runs the Mayor's office, which was once their stronghold. Tammany Hall, which has been nearly ruined by her former affiliations with the Woods, now keeps them at a distance, stands out boldly for the war, and has the opportunity, if she has the good sense, to cut loose from them entirely. It is clear, then, that the present situation of the peace cabal is not very favorable for selling out at a high figure; but the Woods rely upon the ignorance of country customers, and they desire to go to Chicago to catch the gudgeons.

It is legitimate delegates to the Chicago Convention wish to know the true strength of the peace party let them remember with what hearty unanimity the people have voted down that party at every State election. Now, if the peace patriots have no chance in a State election, with all its confusion of issues, its wheels within wheels, what chance have they at a Presidential election, where the issues are broad and distinct? The peace men threaten that if they are not represented either upon the ticket or in the platform of the Chicago Convention they will bolt. But what if they do bolt? What can they do by themselves? They cannot go for Lincoln certainly; and if they nominate a candidate of their own everybody will regard it as a flank movement in favor of this administration, and treat it accordingly. A few thousands is a large estimate of the number of votes that the peace men could carry with them in an independent movement against the democratic party; and what do a few thousand votes amount to when scattered over all the States in a Presidential contest? Never have we seen a political bubble so puffed up and so easy to crush as this peace party humbug. The only danger in the whole affair is that some weak-kneed and weak-minded delegates at Chicago may be deluded by it, and that some saving clause, intended to propitiate the peace vote, may be foisted into the Chicago platform. Any such clause will imperil the success of the democratic party. The republicans will harp upon it until all the rest of the resolutions are lost sight of and the party is identified with that pestilent interpolation. But if the weak-kneed and weak-minded delegates will consider the facts which we have stated this danger will soon be obviated. The peace party cannot stand the test of facts. It is a rosy and hollow fiction. Those who make any sacrifices to buy it up—whether they pay money for it or offices for it—will find that it is like a Dead Sea apple—pleasant enough to look at, but bitter ashes when bitten.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.—The Sunday Dispatch has raised its price to ten cents per copy, its proprietor probably reasoning that it is more creditable to die on a high charge than on a low one. All the other weeklies in the city will either have to go up in price or down into oblivion, as circumstances may determine.

## The Recent Movement at Petersburg—Early's Advance Down the Valley.

Grant's movement, made on Thursday, was of the greatest importance. His recent operations on the north of the James had the effect of keeping at Richmond a portion of the force ordered to the valley; and that portion would have so strengthened Early as to give him much greater confidence than he now possesses. Moreover, the operations on the north side drew that way so much of Lee's remaining force as to weaken very much his right. This was the legitimate result of the extension of Grant's line. If Lee, with a smaller force, guards a line of the same length, he must have many weak points in it, and the perception of one of these has enabled Grant to seize the Weldon road. In this operation Grant appears in his true light—not at all as a lucky soldier, who sees a weak point and goes at it, but as a man possessed of a far deeper power, and who makes the opportunity that he intends to profit by. His position is now really the one that he has striven for all the way from the Rapidan—a position that compels Lee to come out of his entrenchments and assume the offensive. Grant then fights in a position of his own choice. In all probability the enemy will make his most desperate attempts to drive him from it.

Though the occupation of the Weldon road is an important point gained, we must not expect that it is to give us at once a decisive result. Its occupation now will not, of course, have the great effect that it would have had at the time when the other great line of supply had just been cut. Now, we must consider that the Virginia Central road has been put in repair, and also that the enemy has a column in the Shenandoah valley, and can thereby doubtless avail himself to some extent of its harvest. But we should consider also that this occupation of the Weldon road puts Lee under the necessity to keep a column in the valley, in order to hold it till he can get the harvest, and thus necessarily weakens his resistance on Grant's front. The valley column is now a necessity of Lee's position. He cannot withdraw it at any time that he makes up his mind to leave Pennsylvania or Washington alone and give his whole attention to Grant. He must keep it there, or starve. On the other hand, it now becomes more than necessary to drive Early up the valley, and by a timely reinforcement of Sheridan's column the government can improve the most golden opportunity it has had this year.

For the first time in the history of the war a rebel column, on its march down the Shenandoah valley, is confronted by a general who cannot be stampeded out of the way. Early is reported at Winchester, with a cavalry advance at Martinsburg, and Sheridan is in a convenient place. The solution of the position in the valley is a palpable one. If Early wants to go to Maryland he cannot do it without exposing his flank, or without the certainty that Sheridan will strike his rear as he crosses the Potomac, and force a battle under such disadvantageous circumstances that the least reverse will endanger the escape of Early's force. If he should desire to approach Washington on the front, he will have the same difficulty and a yet harder road to travel. He must dislodge Sheridan before he can take another step. His necessity is a battle, and such advantage will be taken of that necessity that he will have to fight his battle where and when Sheridan pleases. Sheridan will, we do not doubt, sufficiently retard Early's operations to deprive them of their intended effect.

## The New Archbishop of New York.

We devote much of our space to-day to a description of the ceremony of the installation of the new Archbishop of New York, which took place yesterday. It was, in many regards, an important event, and was, no doubt, to all those who witnessed it, both imposing and significant. In the midst of a sanguinary fraternal conflict, while the vultures of war are sweeping over a hundred battle fields, the dove of peace spread her wings yesterday above the old Cathedral of St. Patrick, where a minister and messenger of the Gospel of Christ was conducted to the Episcopal chair, from which no words but those of peace, charity and good will to men are to go forth.

Whoever may be the incumbent of the Archbishopric of New York, the position embraces much that is important, not alone to the interests of the Catholic Church, but to the country at large. Although, according to ecclesiastical discipline, it is only second to the Archbishopric of Baltimore in rank, yet in point of fact it may be regarded as first. Certainly in the influence, social and political, which it carries with it, it is so.

The Archbishop of New York wields a vast influence over the whole foreign Catholic element, which, as well as the members of his church "to the manor born," forms a very large portion of our population. He has it in his power to invest it with a spirit of loyalty, a dignity of citizenship, a speedy infusion into the general body of our people, all of which are so essential to the well being, morals and prosperity of a community. Thus we regard the installation of the Most Rev. Dr. McCloskey, the successor of Archbishop Hughes, as an event of no common interest and moment. His predecessor was a remarkable man; more remarkable perchance as a politician than as a prelate; but in whatever capacity we may regard Archbishop Hughes he has left a name which never can be effaced from the records of American history, as well as an impress upon the character of the Catholic community in America which neither time nor prejudice can abolish.

For twenty-six years he presided over the diocese of New York as Bishop and Archbishop, in the first capacity (partly as coadjutor) from 1838 to 1850, and in the latter from that time until his death. Archbishop McCloskey is a younger dignitary of the Church. He was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of New York in 1844, and has occupied the Episcopal See of Albany for seventeen years.

We all remember how stubbornly the late Archbishop battled for the civil and religious privileges of his flock; how he laid the foundation of the future magnificent cathedral; how just and firm he was when it seemed to him well and proper to enter the political arena; how he called his people together during the fearful riots of last July, with a hope to stay the senseless passions which ever govern a mob, and, though too late to spare the bloodshed, at least poured the oil of Christian charity upon the troubled waters.

His successor assumes his vacated authority in troublous times; but it may be allotted to him during his term of office to see the storm still and peace and fraternity once more restored to this distracted nation. It may be that

his services shall be demanded—as were those of his predecessor—to quell the angry surges of a riotous sea, should the draft be enforced in this city during the coming month; but we are sure that, should such an unfortunate occurrence arise as last July witnessed, he will be found equal and ready to cast his influence in favor of domestic quiet and submission to law.

In many points of character Archbishop McCloskey is said to differ materially from Archbishop Hughes. Being less of a public man, he is not so familiar to the people. There is but one safe test by which to judge the character of a man not known to fame, and that is the opinion of those who have mixed most intimately with him in his various relations of life. Of his value and uprightness as a citizen the new Archbishop brings with him the testimony of all the leading citizens of Albany, among whom he lived for seventeen years, as expressed in the late compliment paid him in that city previous to his departure. His worth as an ecclesiastic is testified by the universal respect and love expressed by his own clergy of the Albany diocese on the same occasion, and shared, we believe, by the clergy of the entire State.

Gentle in manner, rich in learning, unostentatious in piety, possessing a fascinating eloquence, more persuasive, perhaps, than powerful, but fervid enough to work all the charms with which power often fails to invest the pulpit orator, Archbishop McCloskey is no unworthy successor of Archbishop Hughes; and we presume that he will receive at the hands of our citizens no less kindness, respect and esteem than did his lamented predecessor.

## The Public Health—A Medical Commission for the City.

We have appealed again and again to the city authorities for the abatement of nuisances arising from bone and fat boiling establishments, slaughter houses, offal depots, gas leaks, imperfect sewerage, and other causes prejudicial to public health. We have had our remonstrances responded to only in a slight degree, such as in the stoppage of the bone and fat boiling nuisance in daylight; but we find that nuisance is allowed to continue in the night time. This is an acknowledgment that there was justice in the complaints then made, but is not by any means a full answer to our suggestions. The persons having the sanitary condition of the city in charge are either lazy or corrupt, perhaps both, or they would devote more attention to the subject. We have now a few further inquiries to put, which may arouse an interest in quarters where such things have hitherto been overlooked.

What are the actual influences of the nuisances we complain of upon health? If decidedly injurious, the sickness and mortality in certain neighborhoods will certainly show it, and it might be ascertained what kinds of disease are produced by them. Especially would it be practicable to ascertain the effects produced upon those engaged in occupations subjecting them to the constant action of certain exhalations. In Paris such investigations are common, and they are sometimes made in London by parliamentary commissions, while here, among us, we are prone to act upon impulse or upon the advice of men who are placed in the position of medical supervisors by selfish politicians.

Such inquiries as we suggest are justified by the fact that in Southern climates there are physicians who contend that certain exhalations are not deleterious or do not cause those diseases which are commonly ascribed to them. These opinions find support in the writings of Rush and other medical authorities. We remember that on one occasion, when the yellow fever was announced to have broken out in Charleston, S. C., the doctors disagreed as to the character of the only two cases that had occurred at that date. An examination of the official sanitary records of the city for twenty years previous proved that when the yellow fever had prevailed as an epidemic in Charleston it had reached and passed its acme before the period in which it was reported to have commenced, September 13.

It is true, many persons whose occupations connect them with these reputed causes of disease, contend that they and their families escape unscathed. It is very possible, too, that the experiences of the war tend to confirm these views. We hear of thousands of human and other animal remains putrifying in the open field and in close proximity with large bodies of troops, without causing more sickness and mortality than are found upon the dry and dusty plains of Virginia or the mountain ranges of Tennessee and Georgia.

How are these facts to be compared with the sanitary condition of a city so large as New York? How are we to comprehend and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the public the bearings such facts have upon the health of our population? We reply that an investigation will effect these results. A special investigation, that will throw out all the old medical fogies who have doctored the city for half a century past, and that will include men of thoroughly scientific qualifications. We propose the appointment, in short, of a special medical commission, which is alone competent to deal with the subject.

THE CHIVALRY AT WORK.—The chivalry are at their old amusements again. Not satisfied with the terrible mauling Grant and Sherman and Farragut have been giving them for months past, they are shooting each other, as it were, for pastime. The last affair occurred between Mr. John M. Daniel, the touchy and able editor of the *Examiner*, and Mr. E. C. Elmore, the rebel States Treasurer. Daniel was wounded in the leg. The affair grew out of a paragraph in the *Examiner* reflecting severely upon some "high official" who had been using rebel money in a little game called faro, at which he was a clumsy player, and altogether at the mercy of professional gamblers. It is singular that so serious an affair should grow out of such an insignificant matter as rebel money.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN THE ARMY.—We call the attention of Gen. Dix, or whoever may be the proper authority, to a case of religious intolerance alleged to have occurred in the McDougall General Hospital, at Fort Schuyler. Surely the right of a veteran soldier to the consultations of the religion of his choice should not be denied him in his last moments.

BASE BALL.—The first grand base ball match between the champion Eckford Club of Brooklyn and the Mutual Club of New York will take place to-day, at half past two P. M., on the Mutual Ground, Hoboken. The contest is expected to be a close one.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—By a recent order from the Post Office Department all valuable dead letters are to be charged double the ordinary rate of postage. If the proper owner is not found in thirty days the letter or package is returned to the Third Assistant Post Marshal General.

## THE NIAGARA FALLS PLOTS.

Mysteries Cleared Up—Important Developments—The Movements of Judge Black and Major Hay—The Object of their Visit to Niagara Falls—On Behalf of the Administration with the Rebel Representatives, &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL NIAGARA FALLS DESPATCHER. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
NIAGARA FALLS, AUGUST 21, 1864.  
The mystery which surrounded the movements of both Judge Black and Major Hay has been cleared up. My first version of Judge Black's mission here was correct. The report that he was here to reconcile the rebel ambassadors to McClellan was started by them as a blind. I have ascertained beyond the least shadow of a doubt that Judge Black came here on behalf of the administration. He visited the Canada side under the protection of a United States military officer in an undress uniform. Major Hay followed as far as Buffalo, and remained there for the purpose of returning to Washington with any communication that Judge Black might receive from the rebel representatives, acting in the capacity of a courier to Black.

My statements that both Lincoln and Stanton had become alarmed over the reception of the "to whom it may concern" letter, fall short of the whole truth. Every person who knows Judge Black, knows full well that he is a man who never runs any personal risks whatever. All such could not understand how he would venture, except upon express permission of some one in the administration. Facts show that he did not. Mr. Black was sent here by the authorities at Washington to reopen negotiations with the rebel ambassadors. They selected Judge Black on account of his former intimacy with the gentlemen, hoping through this move to regain what was lost in the late failure with Greeley and Hay.

Old Abe realizes that his fate is sealed unless he can cover the results of that fiasco. Judge Black spent Thursday last in consultation with Holcomb and Thompson and informed them of his mission and the desire of President Lincoln and his advisors to renew the negotiations recently so abruptly broken off. They talked upon terms. Mr. Black endeavored to obtain the ultimatum of the rebel representatives, and was no more fortunate than Greeley on this point. The question of an armistice of six months and a convention of States was talked over, both Thompson and Holcomb holding that the only way was to leave the details, specifications of adjustment and ultimatums to a body of that kind. This plan became the subject of general conversation, and over this and the position of the two contending parties the interview was spent. The negotiations separated late in the evening, and Judge Black and his escort came over to this side.

On the next day Messrs. Holcomb and Thompson left for St. Catharines, and laid before Mr. Clay the whole affair. Holcomb returned at a late hour in the evening, with the reply agreed upon, and Thompson returned to Toronto. The reply, whatever it was, was sent to Judge Black on Saturday morning, when the latter joined Major Hay at Buffalo, who no doubt by this time is in Washington with it.

The real nature of this reply has not fully transpired, but it is understood to be favoring the meeting of commissioners in Baltimore, or some other point in the Border States, to agree upon the terms or details of an armistice. It is said that there is nothing in this communication pledging the South to accept an armistice from Old Abe; but developments justify the statement that Judge Black gave the rebel gentlemen to understand that the administration was willing to enter into negotiations in that form if no other mode was open.

## The United States Steamship Kensington Ashore on Homer Shoals.

The United States steamship *Kensington* went ashore last night at Homer Shoals. She fired several guns, and the Shrewsbury boat motor went to her assistance. The Captain of the *Kensington* went on board the motor, but the latter boat, being crowded with passengers, could not take any of the crew on board. The steamboat *Virginia* Seymour was chartered by Captain R. F. Hoffman, and started at an early hour this morning to the assistance of the *Kensington*.

## Description of the Privateer Tallahassee.

The privateer *Tallahassee* is without doubt the Atlanta, which was recently built on the Thames. The reputed owners of the Atlanta were Messrs. Stringer, Pembroke & Co., by whom the *Pemveney* and other steamers were dispatched. She is a double screw iron steamer, said to be the finest and best of that class of steamers launched. Custom house measurement gives her 600 tons. She has two independent engines of 100 horse power each. On the 16th of March last, on a trial, she made 14.13 knots per hour with a young tide and wind against her. Though she worked only one engine during the greater part of the distance, she made 22 miles in 75 minutes. The next day she had a race with the *Kensington* and was defeated, but being towed by the *Kensington* she made 17 miles in 75 minutes. She cleared out of the harbor on the 10th of April, and arrived on the 15th, made a trip to Wilmington and returned to Bermuda. Sailed again about the 20th of May for Wilmington, trying her speed with one of the swiftest blockade runners, the *Lyons*, a paddle wheel steamer, built by Jones, Quigley & Co., of Liverpool. The *Lyons* is said to have beaten the better of the race.

The Atlanta, alias *Tallahassee*, has two masts, two funnels situated near each other between the masts, of crooked color, a bowsprit of figure head, round stern, and draws about eight feet of water.

## Theatrical.

## WALLACE'S.

Dan Bryant closed his very successful engagement here on Saturday evening. To-night Miss Olive Logan will make her debut in a new play, in four acts, called *Evolution*. The play will be very strongly acted, and Manager Moss has promised to put it handsomely upon the stage. Miss Logan is a sister of Eliza Logan, the Western celebrity, and, as this is her reappearance as an actress after several years' retirement, the greatest interest is felt in her debut here. Miss Logan has every advantage of talent, education, person and position, and we anticipate her success.

## THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The favorite little establishment, will probably reopen on the 23rd of October. In view of the high price of gold, Manager Jouget has determined to go to Paris to complete his season, and will set out on the 27th inst. In the interval Niblo's Saloon will be redecored and furnished with more comfortable seats, and the ventilation will be especially improved. The extra nights for benefits will be abolished next season, and the novelties will all be brought out upon the regular subscription nights, thus more than compensating the patrons of the theatre for the moderate advance which will be made in the price of admission. We are happy to learn that the subscriptions fill up rapidly.

## NEW BOWERY.

This very popular and admirably conducted theatre reopened on Saturday evening, with a full company and a strong bill. The house was crowded to excess, and Manager Lingard's prospects for the season are excellent.

## BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

The Brooklyn Academy will be reopened on the 13th of September by the German Opera troupe. The season will consist of six nights, but, doubtless, like a *Lager* engagement, it is to be continued. Workmen are now busily engaged in thoroughly improving the Academy. McNally, the stage carpenter, is altering and amending the machinery. Culbert, the scenic artist, is painting complete sets of new scenery, so as to accommodate any opera or drama. The Academy will soon be the best furnished, as it is now one of the most comfortable theatres in the country.

## Alleged Murder of a Man by His Own Son in Brooklyn.

An affray occurred on Saturday night between Frederick and Richard Newton, father and son, which resulted in the death of the former. It appears from the statement made by the accused that his father came to his house, in Madison street, near Franklin avenue, on Saturday night, under the influence of liquor, and stove his door in; that when he went out to expostulate with him the old man struck him on the head. The accused then picked up a laborer's shovel and struck him a blow on the head with it, knocking him down senseless. After this he went out and brought a policeman and had him taken to the Forty-ninth precinct station house on a charge of disorderly conduct. Captain Wadley noticed that the man was bleeding, and a physician called to dress his wounds. During the night the deceased grew worse, and the physician was again sent for, when it was found that the man had the congestion of the brain, and that his death was seriously threatened. In the morning he was removed to the hospital, where the physician stated that it was impossible for him to live. He died about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The deceased was married by Officer Wilmarth and looked up to await the investigation of Coroner Norton.

## FARRAGUT.

Further Details of Operations in Mobile Bay.

## INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

## INVESTMENT OF FORT MORGAN.

All the Outbuildings and Boats in Navy Cove Destroyed by the Rebels.

Farragut Confident of Reducing Fort Morgan in a Few Days.

General Granger Preparing to Breach the Fort.

## THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. T. H. Cook's Despatch.

MOBILE BAY, August 9, 1864.

## FARRAGUT'S EVENTS.

This has been another busy and exciting day in this vicinity. Events crowd upon each other with such rapidity that the chronicler finds time merely to note the more important as they occur. It was designed by General Granger, in conjunction with Admiral Farragut, to commence operations at once against Fort Morgan, the remaining rebel stronghold at the entrance to the bay, and by far the strongest of the three.

## OUR LAND FORCES PREPARE TO INVEST FORT MORGAN.

At a very early hour in the morning movements were on foot contemplating the transfer of the land forces from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, in the rear of Fort Morgan. This work at once attracted the notice of the rebels in Morgan, as was apparent by their hasty and precipitate retreat to within the walls of the fort.

## A FIRE.

Originally the work was surrounded by a mass of warehouses, shops, quarters, hospitals and other buildings, giving the place the appearance of a little city. All these were consumed to the torch and were quickly in flames. The gunboat *Gaines*, which was injured in the night of Friday, and was lying at the foot, was also destroyed by fire. Temporary works had been thrown up by the rebels at various points extending to a mile in the rear of the fort, designed to repel land attacks. These were destroyed, and everything about them at all combustible committed to the flames. Indeed, the whole point back of the fort seemed a sheet of fire. In the midst of this general conflagration, General Granger detached a portion of his troops at Pilot Town, between four and five miles back of the fort on the point. These immediately advanced inland, with skirmishers well thrown out in front, to a point about one mile from the fort, and halted. Between the front of our position thus obtained and the fort the timber has been entirely cleared away by the rebels, every building destroyed, and every obstruction behind which we might find shelter from the fire of rebel sharpshooters has been removed. The debarkation of our troops was covered as Pilot Town by the monitors *Chickasaw* and *Winebag*, and facilitated by the launches of the entire fleet.

## THE MONITOR MANEUVER.

Artillery and engineers have been sent out this morning, and siege operations will commence at once. During the debarkation of our troops this morning the monitor *Manhattan*, the captured gunboats *Seima* and *Tennessee* and nearly all the gunboats of Farragut's fleet kept up a vigorous shelling of the fort. At first the rebel dialdied to reply to the furious shelling, and the impression began to prevail that the work had been abandoned. But when the monitor *Manhattan* advanced within close range, the fort opened upon her. Half a dozen shots in all were fired during the affair from her. Our gunnery was excellent, nearly every shot taking effect in the rebel works. After the investment of the fort was completed by the land and naval forces, they had been treated to a taste of our metal, Admiral Farragut and General Granger sent to a joint note, demanding the surrender of the fort, as follows: